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Physio-Medical Physicians

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(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

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The Claims of Physio-Medicalism.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC BY THE AMERICAN P.-M. ASSOCIATION.

PHYSIO-MEDICALISM, as a distinct school in medical practice, asks from the public a calm hearing and a just judgment. It should not be judged by the statements of those who do not understand it. Persons not informed on a matter may condemn or deride it, because their interests or their prejudices are served thereby; but such partisan statements may be very bold and bitter, and yet not be at all true. Americans love fair play and justice, and Physio-Medicalism asks nothing more.

Physio-Medicalism claims to be able to treat disease on principles that are more truly scientific, and by means that are more decidedly effectual, than those of any other school. Its advocates pursue it for conscience sake, convinced that it has far greater power than any other system of medicine to preserve health and prolong life; and health and life are too sacred to be submitted to inferior and uncertain methods, when superior and reliable ones are at command. If these claims are correct, the fact can be determined by fair examination; and the people have such a profound interest in claims which promise such rich advantages, which touch the dearest interests of man on earth, that no passion or prejudice should be allowed to prevent the public from understanding what Physio-Medicalism really is.

First—Physio-Medicalism looks to Nature as its parent and guide; for all science is a knowledge of Nature's rules and laws, and he alone is learned who understands those laws, and is skilled in their application. Whatever is contrary to Nature's laws, or at variance with them, or not fully in harmony with them, is not true. And whatever is not true can not be scientific, and can not be depended on. Man may put forth glittering speculations; but they are imaginative and worthless, unstable and shifting as the quicksands, unless founded upon the immutable laws of Nature. Physio-Medicalism accepts no assertions of men, bows to no human dictation, admits nothing as authority, except the laws fixed in all created things by Nature's God. Herein is the foundation for the one and only true Science of Medicine. It includes every department of knowledge that has a bearing upon human life, or that conduces to human health. It embraces every fact and principle that is true and good. It is a science as broad, as comprehensive, and as perfect, as the other sciences established from Heaven for the benefit of man.

Second—The Life Power or Vital Principle in every human being resists the causes of disease, and promotes a return to health as far as possible. It repairs injuries, heals wounds, mends fractures, restores strength, and frequently of itself overcomes the most severe diseases. No cure or repair is ever possible except by this life-power. It is the duty of the physician to assist this power, to obey its laws of cure, and to use only such measures as

are in perfect harmony with these laws. He must co-operate with Nature, aid her curative intentions, favor her healing processes, and advance her every effort to restore the diseased body to a healthy condition. Physio-Medicalism is the one true Medical Science in being the constant friend and helper of curative power of Nature.

Third—Physio-Medicalism rejects all poisons, whether obtained from the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom. Any article to which human experience attaches the term *poison* is dangerous to the human frame and at war with vitality. Such articles can cause disease. Their use in disease is an opposition to Nature's curative efforts, and adds more burdens to the afflicted body; hence by their action they delay recovery, do violence to the constitution, and may even turn the scale suddenly against struggling Nature and in favor of Death. Physio-Medicalism rejects every article of that character, and consents to the employment of none but perfectly harmless agents. It selects and uses only such articles as will harmonize with Nature, will favor the return of diseased structures to their normal state, and will assist the life-power to restore a healthy condition. Such agents are the *only true remedies*. Physio-Medical remedies are powerful for good, but never for mischief. They never do damage to the structures, even of the most delicate lady or most tender babe. They help to shorten the duration of disease, but never leave in the body a disease of their own making, nor damage a constitution by their dangerous properties.

Such are the fundamental doctrines of the Physio-Medical school. All reasonable and thinking people must approve of them, for they harmonize with our best judgment, and commend themselves as fulfilling the true purposes of medical art. Founded in the purest and most exact science, builded deeply and solidly upon Nature, they permeate every branch of medical study, and possess capabilities of enlargement that will terminate only when science is terminated. A system of philosophy and of cure thus established in the laws of Nature and of Life, is fraught with blessings and benefits that can not be measured.

During the century it has existed, this system has grown from quite humble beginnings to national proportions. With fewer than twelve disciples at first, its educated practitioners now number thousands. It has published journals, developed literature, and established several colleges. Its growth has not been favored by wealth or other adventitious circumstance, but has been due wholly to its own superior successes.

When all other systems have failed, it has saved life; when others have declared patients to be beyond the reach of man, and have given them over to the grasp of death, it has interposed its higher philosophy and its grander means of cure, and has restored health.

When all others were appalled by the cholera of 1832, and subsequently, and turned helplessly from medicine to medicine, and lost half their patients, this system calmly met the monster and saved ninety per cent. or more.

In such dread maladies as pneumonia, diphtheria, typhus, scarlatina, yellow fever, and similar diseases, it has reduced the death rate to three or four per cent., when other systems lose from twenty to twenty-eight per cent.

Where others have decided that limbs must be amputated, it has saved those limbs by a superior surgery.

Where others have hurried to the use of instruments,—mangling helpless mothers, crushing innocent babes, entailing months and years of suffering upon woman,—it has shown such methods to be a lack of true science, has proven such instruments

to be absolutely needless, and has saved those sufferings and those lives.

Such triumphs are not occasional, accidental, nor isolated. They are numbered by hundreds of thousands, are uniform with thousands of practitioners, and extend through an hundred years. Put to the unjust test of having thrust upon it the abandoned patients of others, it has saved thousands of these. By such abounding evidences has Physio-Medicalism proven itself to be, not the whim of a few men, or an accident of favorable circumstances, but a *new* and *complete system* of medicine, founded in accurate science, and superior to all others at the bedside. Through its success it has won the confidence and respect of the public wherever it has been known.

The people, afflicted with disease, and broken down with the use of poisons, have great need that this system should be established as the only school of medical practice known among men. Nothing should deprive them of its superior benefits; nothing should hinder any one from employing it if he desire to; nothing should prevent the poorest person in the land from saving his life by it, if he wish to.

Physio-Medicalism, in the name of justice and humanity, now respectfully but firmly demands the following rights:

That it shall be accorded the same governmental recognition as is accorded to any other school of medicine in this free government, which is not designed to sustain any school or sect by special favors.

That it shall have equal opportunities with any other school, in the army, navy, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions supported by the public treasury, and where the poor are now denied all right of choice among medical systems.

That it shall have equal privileges with any other school in all medical laws, and enjoy an equal representation on all State Medical Boards; and not be ruled by men of other systems without being allowed representation, and not be placed under the control of another school having power to oppress Physio-Medicalism.

These rights it asks from the people and through the people, as rights accorded by the Constitution to every American citizen, and rights that are for the benefit of science and humanity.

WM. H. COOK, M. D.,
G. N. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
A. F. ELLIOT, M. D.,
Committee.

Mistaken Diagnoses.

BY PROF. W. F. TAIT, M. D.

IT appears that our "regular" neighbors are in some trouble, at different points, on the matter of diagnosing small-pox. Why this should be so, is difficult to understand. We were wont to think that these brethren were good on diagnosis. Is it that they are losing their habits of care in considering all the symptoms presented for their attention in particular cases? or is it carelessness in obtaining said symptoms? or is it the spirit of rivalry that will not allow them to investigate their cases? All these doubtless enter into the matter. But let us look a little further than any of these, and see if we do not find causes of decadence that are independent of them all.

Many so-called reforms in medicine are but the very slightest imaginable departure from allopathy. Many of those educated in a true medical reformation go over to the old school, in order to become popular, and throw reform to the winds. Most of all the charitable institutions of the country are put into allopathic hands, to be cared for medically and surgically. The literature of regularism is *so* full, complete, and so easily accessible to all men, that a man of very little thought and independence can make a moderate showing in this

humane profession as a practitioner. Hence, medical colleges, in order to keep abreast of the age in medicine, in many, very many cases, have cheapened the course of instruction, pruned and emasculated the curriculum, and introduced additional theories to such a degree that fundamentals in medicine are oftentimes but lightly taught in our allopathic college courses.

There are so many new ideas now introduced into a medical college course, that, while the popular cry of to-day is for advanced education, the question may easily be raised: Do these gentlemen really want to teach anatomy, practice, physiology, pathology, the relations of remedial influences to diseased tissues, more thoroughly, or do they not rather want more time to educate pet theories of their own? If the latter, then we can readily see that the longer time demanded of the student, in completing his medical course, is only an injury to him in his attempts to carefully inform himself. But worse than all else, —and this is a fact well known,—these students are advertised of great advances in materia medica peculiar to certain colleges; when they attend them, they find a large list of *new* remedies advocated; and, alas! when they try them, they are only a new batch of poisons after all; for your true "regular" knows *no* good remedy except it be a virulent poison.

Thus it is seen that the so-called new and advanced facts of medicine and surgery are many times but a different rehash of the old shibboleths that have been the bane of "regular" medicine since it has been the popular practice. The time that is thought to be spent in learning fundamental facts in college courses,—aye, and in applying such facts in practice,—is frittered away, to a considerable degree, in learning and using the above-mentioned "pet theories," only to find that they are not one whit more efficacious in controlling and curing human ailments than their antecedent poisons. It is the same old tale of an attempt to remove diseased conditions by supercession, and has like results.

If, then, this picture be true, what is the remedy for it? The homeopathist will say: Study with us. If we do, what then? What new facts can you give us? Are your studies of the acknowledged fundamentals particularly different from allopathy? Do you teach them more thoroughly than others? Do you not attempt the removal of disease by supercession, only differing in the application of the same means,—poisons? It can not be successfully affirmed that homeopathy does better than allopathy in saving patients, except in one thing, viz: that it does not kill so many patients by its medication. It is but a brother to the old idea. That homeopathist poisons,—as remedial means,—are given in more attenuated doses; therefore, are less powerful for evil, but they *are* poisons, and do their work, if at all, by supercession.

But the great "choosing" school (eclectic) steps in to advocate its claim at this point. And wherefore? Has it advocated and practiced any more thorough instruction in fundamentals? Has it any new remedies? any better methods in selecting them? or any different basis than supercession for administering them than the "regular" school? Have not its advocates said, more than once, that no change is possible in these particulars? Does its admixture of poisons and sanative remedial agents materially differ from what allopathy practices? If any one thinks so, let him turn to their text-books and see.

But our hydropathic brethren (hygeotherapeutic) can truly claim to use no poisons, therefore they must apply their *remedy* on a different basis from the others. Let us see. While we may freely admit that hygienic surroundings, carefully secured and maintained, are a necessity in a

successful practice of the healing art, they are not peculiar to hydropathy. We may further admit that water, at different temperatures, will effect somewhat divergent therapeutic results. But the query arises: Is it adequate to all the conditions of disease? Are there no other sanative means to do the same work? To the former question Physio-Medicalists answer, *No!* To the latter they answer, hundreds of them on every hand. What advantage is to be derived, then, from a study and the practice of this system of medicine.

But now comes the true sanative idea of aiding Nature's own curative efforts. When the tissues are too relaxed, the indication is for an astringent,—not a poison to hamper the control of such parts by vital force, but a sanative remedy that does nothing but consolidate the tissues; or exactly the converse of this, when too great contractility of the structures exists; or stimulation, where there is too great sluggishness in diseased parts. In all these connections, there are no poisons needed. The diseased parts are additionally burdened; the equalities in living parts are maintained, and parts in which departures from vital conditions have taken place are restored.

Now, what has all this to do with "mistaken diagnoses," that is the bane of our profession to-day? Just this: The "regulars" are so intent on rooting out all practitioners not of their own faith, and the homeopathist and eclectic are so busy imitating them, that investigations into a more thorough teaching of the fundamentals of medicine are not as exhaustively taught as they should be in order to keep pace with the introduction of new remedies. A reform in this line is greatly needed.

Galesburg, Ill.

—The article headed, "Poisons Make Disease," constitutes one of the cheap tracts advertised in this number. If you want to influence the people, scatter information among them.

How to Read.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

THE intellectual benefits derived from literature are often restricted or counterbalanced by the physical infliction of impaired eye-sight. All organs of the body are improved by the physiological performance of their functions, but are equally injured by being compelled to perform tasks beyond their natural strength. The eyes are no exception to this rule. The delicacy of their structure and the muscles that control their movements, compared with other organs of the body, illustrates their greater sensitiveness to over-strain. Enfeebled sight is often due to disease, or is the natural accompaniment of old age; but, in the great majority of instances, abuse is the prime cause of the trouble, and frequently the abuse is indulged in unconsciously.

Americans are the great readers of the world. To almost every one,—from the President to the street Arab of the city,—reading is a daily occupation. But how few there are who really know how to read! Enter a crowded railway or street car and note how many passengers are perusing books or papers. It is the most natural thing in the world for us to pass away the time by reading when we make a journey, considering time too precious to be wasted. Every day a certain physician passes my office in his carriage, and invariably he is reading while the wheels of his vehicle rattle over the cobble-stones. He has a large practice, and perhaps but little time for study, and reading in his carriage impresses the public that he is no idler; but he pays dearly for the little information and reputation he thus acquires. "His eyes bother him, and he is compelled to wear glasses,"—as a matter of course. Motion, when it can not be rhythmical, should put a stop to reading.

Under such circumstances the ocular muscles are continually undergoing a series of rapid and irregular contractions and relaxations in order to keep upon the *macula lutea*, or yellow spot, the image of the word that is ever changing position. With both your arms perform every motion they are capable of, and do it as irregularly and as rapidly as possible for fifteen minutes; the weariness of the arms which this bit of gymnastic exercise will give you will also afford you some idea of the strain to which the delicate muscles of the eyes are subjected when compelled to contort themselves in every imaginable manner in order to allow the eyes to read while motion is carried on. And, besides this continual straining of the external muscles, the focus must be constantly changed to adapt itself to every variation of distance between the book and the eyes that the jarring movement occasions.

Reading without sufficient light is another injurious practice. The distinctness of any object depends upon its size and the amount of light which it reflects. When there is little light for it to reflect, we naturally draw the object closer to our eyes in order to magnify it, and thus compensate for its indistinctness, but by so doing we over-tax the ciliary and the external muscles, and sorely strain the focusing and converging powers. The same kind of fatigue is caused by the practice of holding the book too near the eyes while reading. Endeavoring to read with a flickering or glimmering light produces the same manner of over-taxation as motion affords. A bright and dazzling light, like the strong glare of the sunlight upon a page, is irritating, and there are fortunately few who be foolish enough to subject themselves to such a painful practice. A soft, mellow and steady light is always best to read by, and where daylight can not be obtained the best substitute for it recognized by oculists is the Argand burner, burning through a smoothly trimmed wick a pure oil,—such as the "head-light oil," the light passing through a very pale-blue transparent chimney and a white opaque shade. Night reading is always bad, for at night-time the ocular muscles naturally become relaxed in preparation for sleep, and in order to keep up proper convergence and accommodation they would be subject to considerable strain. Studying at night is much worse than reading entertaining literature; for, while studying the mind as well as the eyes is taxed.

Position also exerts a decided influence. To rest the book upon a table or book-rest is preferable to holding it in the hands, for the hands become weary from sustaining a weight in one position, and with the change of position change of focus takes place. The muscles that control the movements of the eye-balls are adjusted to a nicety, and when the book is held directly in front of the eyes, and at a distance that accommodates the focus, all the external muscles are balanced, and the work being evenly divided among them no one is put upon a strain. By placing the book at one side, or too high, or too low, unavoidably some of the muscles are placed upon a stretch, while others are relaxed, and the labor being thus unevenly distributed some of the muscles are compelled to do more than their share, and are consequently injured in proportion. The almost impossibility of a book being maintained in the proper position by a person in the recumbent posture makes the habit of reading while lying down positively injurious to the eye-sight. And the practice indulged in by many novel-readers of taking their books to bed with them and reading by candle-light could almost be called a vice. Having the book in the proper position, directly before the eyes, it is best that the light should fall squarely upon the page, coming from behind over the left shoulder.

Never allow a shadow to be upon the page.

The books we read exert an influence for good or evil upon our eyes as well as our minds, and in purchasing due consideration should be bestowed upon the typography of the book in its relation to the eye-sight. The size of the letters depends upon their form. According to the standard test types, the smallest letters to be recognized at a distance of eighteen inches should be one thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the smallest to be recognized at a distance of twenty feet should be about three-eighths of an inch in height. The style used as a standard are letters of which the limbs and subdivisions measure one-fifth of their height. Of course, type larger than the smallest should be selected for continuous reading; it should also be clear and distinct, and printed upon good paper,—some mellow tint to the paper being preferable to a bright whiteness, which is apt to dazzle the eyes. If the page be wide, it should be of double columns; for the muscles that move the eyeballs are strained by the wide movements they make in following long lines. The words themselves and the lines should stand distinctly apart,—a blurred page can not help but injure the eyes that endeavor to read it.

Just now the market is stocked with cheap literature. The works of most of the noted authors, and of the insignificant authors as well, may be obtained for sums of money that appear scarcely adequate to defray the expense of publication. "Pilgrim's Progress," Scott's poems, Dickens' various novels, and similar works of fiction, can be obtained in pamphlet form for ten cents a copy. This great reduction in the price of literature is termed a revolution that favors the advancement of knowledge. It is rather a revolution that favors the advancement of the oculist and optician. Although the cash expended for such books is small, yet the price actually paid for them is large,—it is the price of eye-sight. No establishment manufactures goods to be sold at less than cost; and no publication house issues books at a loss to the firm. Cheap literature is produced by cheap means. Small-sized type, imperfect and battered, fit only to be destroyed; coarse and common ink, manufactured for use only in printing show-bills; bad paper, spotted with bits of straw confusing to the eye; a clumsy make-up, here and there a line out of gear, and occasionally a whole page thrown awry; the printing of the poorest kind, the ink often unevenly distributed, some pages light and others dark, and some of them confused blurs; all these things go to make up cheap literature. And all these things can not fail to exert a thousandfold more injury to the eye-sight than the few cents saved by their purchase could recompense.

To read is a pleasure, the enjoyment of which can never be substituted. To read aright is a benefit; not only to the mind, but to the eyes themselves, to which, like all other organs of the body, moderate exercise is always advantageous; but overtaxation and long continued strain is weakening, and abuse is eventually disastrous. Seeing should be an involuntary act; and eyes that are sound should always perform their function without any effort or consciousness on the part of the owner. To those who have strong eyes a little watchfulness will keep them so, at least till old age causes them to lose their vigor with the rest of the body. It is one thing to read; it is quite another thing to know how to read.

80 *W. Eighth St., Cincinnati.*

—Dr. Buchanan, of bogus diploma fame, is out of the penitentiary, but again in trouble. This time his daughter and her husband arrest him on a charge of transferring property belonging to them, and realizing on it.

A Remarkable Case.

BY O. P. FLETCHER, M. D.

In the spring of 1881 I was called some distance to see Mr. D., aged 35, possessing a decided nervous temperament. For six weeks he had been suffering under allopathic treatment; having been taken first with a cold, severe pain through the lungs, stomach and bowels. To move the bowels large doses of calomel had been administered, followed by podophyllum and jalap. For two days before I was summoned the bowels had not moved. The physician in attendance saying that the patient could live but a few hours longer, I was sent for in great haste. I found him in severe pain, lying in a supine position, with the limbs flexed, and unable to speak above a whisper, extremely emaciated, complaining of sickness and a sense of weight at the stomach; so prostrated as to be unable to move his limbs out of position, or lift his head from the pillow; sordes on the lips and teeth, tongue coated dark brown; pulse 140, hard; temperature 105°. There was quite a collection of friends and neighbors, waiting to see him breathe his last. After dispersing the crowd, and making a thorough examination, I proceeded as follows:

Cloths wrung out of a hot decoction of lobelia and polygonum were applied to the abdomen. Internally, teaspoonful doses of equal parts fluid extracts caulophyllum, asclepias, xanthoxylum and scutellaria were administered in hot water every hour. To quench his extreme thirst elm water was allowed. Every three hours an injection of ulmus and polygonum was given. After remaining with him a few hours, he was able to converse aloud, and was quite hopeful. When I visited him the next morning the pulse was 120, and the temperature had fallen to 103°; the sense of weight in the stomach was not relieved, and was accompanied by neusea and considerable pain through the bowels. On examination a portion of the abdomen, about fifteen inches in circumference, was found to be of a bluish-green color, very hot and extremely tender. The thirst was not so great as on the previous day, the tongue was moist, and the teeth clearing off. The application of hot cloths as before was continued, and in addition the abdomen was bathed every thirty minutes with a liniment of tinctures baptisia, hydrastis and verbascum.

At this time the patient overheard a member of the family decide upon killing a cat that was making itself quite annoying by its persistent yowling. He was pleased with the idea, and expressed an urgent desire to have the hide of the cat brought in warm and bloody, and laid upon his bowels. I gave my consent; and in less than thirty minutes the odor from the hide was so offensive we were obliged to remove it. The portion covering the dark spot on the abdomen was nearly black, and the hair on the opposite side could easily be removed, leaving a dark-blue surface. The patient had fallen asleep for the first time in forty-eight hours. After I left the family procured more of these hides and applied them to the abdomen as before.

The next day I visited him. The abdomen was almost free from pain. Pulse 110; temperature 101°; thirst nearly subsided; nausea and sense of weight in the stomach increasing; the entire abdomen tender on pressure; urine scanty, high-colored and thick. Every four hours I administered in elm water a teaspoonful of fld. extrs. aralia hisp. and eupatorium purp. As an hepatic I gave every six hours a dessert-spoonful of syrup rhubarb containing equal parts hydrastis, chelonin, leptandrin and berberin.

I did not see him for two days, at which time he was progressing. On the sixth day I found him much stronger, the bowels having moved and the urine passing freely. Pulse 80; temperature 99°; tongue cleared off, leaving an almost bleeding surface. Patches of mucous coating, some two or three inches in length and one to two inches in width, had been passed from the bowels, accompanied by very dark blood. The stomach was not improved, though the abdomen was not quite so tender. I decided there was something in the stomach that could not pass the pyloric orifice, and accordingly ordered an emetic to be given every six hours until my return, or until the sense of weight in the stomach should cease. Upon seeing him the next day, I found him resting well. He had vomited five times; the last time, just before my arrival, the ejecta was composed principally of oatmeal in little balls, the size of a small grape, and well coated with

mucous, very dark. This oatmeal he had been compelled by the allopathic physician to swallow with the calomel and other drugs then given to move the bowels. From this time he slowly improved. For nourishment I ordered raw eggs beaten in warm milk given every six hours, two tablespoonsful at a time. The patient had no desire for food, and up to this time had been sustained by enemas of browned barley water and rice, changing to crust and starch every other day. He had continued to improve up to this time, when an old lady gave him a pint of beef tea at one dose, whereupon I received word he was dying. At the depot I was told he was dead; and I found his house filled with people, waiting for a physician to pronounce him dead. Pushing through the crowd, I made an examination, and found the heart very feebly beating. I administered teaspoonful doses of tincts. capsicum and serpentaria, and dispersed the crowd that he might have plenty of fresh air, and told them to call next day, as he would not die till then. He is living to-day, well and hearty, and has done a good business ever since, in the same village of five hundred inhabitants and three allopathic doctors.

Delta.

Obstetrical Memoranda.

BY B. C. BATTIN, M. D.

In introducing my subject, I will give my first attempt at the practice of midwifery. It occurred about October, 1850. The case was a Mrs. W., who had been confined about five days previous, and had taken puerperal trouble about thirty-six hours previous to my call, and was in a very precarious condition. Had a very natural and easy labor, only lasting some four hours; was attended by an allopathic physician, and after confinement had a rather free flow, and the doctor would not allow any of the wet clothing removed from about her, as it would disturb her. Hence, in five days, she became the victim of puerperal fever. She became delirious, and it was thought that she must die. Then I was called in, and in six hours afterward relief was obtained, after having all the foul clothing removed from the patient, and the bed and room thoroughly cleansed of everything foul. In one week she was completely restored to a normal condition, with a full flow of milk.

I never had a case of puerperal after my own care in confinement. Neither do I think that any one need ever have a case if they will observe strict cleanliness. I make it a universal rule to have all my cases of this kind bathed all over with a hot saline bath: water, one gallon; salt, one-half pint. Have all of the perspirable matter removed, and all the clothing replaced by clean, well-dried clothes, and all the bed-clothes and cloths about the patient or bed during labor removed, and the room kept clean, removing all wet clothes every two or three hours till the lochia ceases and a full flow of milk is established.

My treatment for flooding is an infusion of trillium and browned coriander seed, equal parts, two tablespoonfuls to a teacup of boiling water; from two to four tablespoonfuls of this tea every twenty to thirty minutes till all flow stops. As a nervine, an infusion of red raspberry leaves and valerian is freely used to sustain the patient and regulate the pains during labor.

My first difficult case was about 1853. A Mrs. M. was taken in labor about 3 P. M. Had Dr. N. (allopathic). He was with her twenty-three hours, and decided that she would have to be delivered with instruments. She had three spasms, when I was called. On examination, found no dilatation of os, but hard muscular contractions of the womb and abdomen at each spasm of pain. I soon decided that she was not in actual labor, and probably would not be for four or five weeks. Gave her of the nervine tea as strong as she could drink it, and in three hours all was quiet. Remained so about five weeks, when she was delivered, without any

trouble at all, of a male child, weighing ten pounds.

In 1854, Mrs. S. called on me, stating that she was then *enciente* for the ninth time; had had eight children to about full period of gestation, yet never had a living child, all of them having died in birth, and that she had called to have my assistance in her case then, as her doctors had told her repeatedly she never could have a living child. I informed her that I could see no reason why she could not have living children, as she was only about thirty-five years old, stout and hearty, although she always had a tedious recovery in all former deliveries. I told her that I would give her all the necessary attention. Gave her no medicine, only directed her to bathe properly, and at confinement she was only four hours in labor, and recovered in the usual time, with a fine, hearty child, weighing eleven pounds at birth; and has had six living children since that, without any further trouble.

Mrs. K., in 1858, had had two children. Had spasms each time, and was delivered with instruments each time; and the children were living at the time the instruments were applied, but were dead when delivered; and she hardly escaped with her own life, after suffering for two months each time. She was again *enciente*, and was in perfect fear, as she was told that she never could be delivered without danger to her life. She had come over thirty miles to consult me, as she had concluded that she could not think of having to depend upon an allopathist to wait upon her. I saw no external surroundings to prevent a safe delivery. She was twenty-eight years old,—a stout and hearty woman. I advised her to move somewhere near me, and I would give her all the attention necessary. She did so, and in due time I was notified, and found everything perfectly natural, without any spasms. She was only eight hours in labor, and had a quick recovery, with a living child, weighing 9½ pounds; and did not have to use any instruments, except a pair of scissors. Has had two children since.

About 1859, I was called fourteen miles to see a Mrs. S., who it was decided must be delivered with instruments. Was in labor thirty-four hours, attended by an allopathist. I got there at 5 P. M. After examination, could find no trouble on the woman's part, and concluded that when the proper time came all would be right; that instruments were not necessary. This did not please those allopathists very much. Gave her some nervine tonic, and soothed the pains. She ate a hearty supper, and went to bed as usual; slept well and quietly till 3 A. M. next day, when she awakened and aroused me. In thirty minutes she was delivered without instruments, and had a quick recovery and a healthy child.

In 1863, Mrs. H., aged thirty-four years, weighing nearly 200 pounds, was taken in labor, and held nearly twenty-six hours, and was delivered without instruments; the child being very large, died during labor,—the only case of such death I ever had. The mother recovered, in a short time, her usual health. I have had three other cases where the child had died before labor commenced, one of them about five days before any symptoms of labor commenced. Mothers all did well, and had children afterward. I could report many more cases, but think these sufficient. Suffice it to say that there is not one case in five hundred that instruments are ever needed; and it is my opinion that more mothers lose their lives by the use of instruments than would if left entirely alone, with only ordinary care. Keep your women in a healthy condition during gestation. Keep away anything that tends to create any fear at the time of delivery, and you are always safe. Syrup of Mitchella and red raspberry leaves make a very good tonic during gestation,

and adds very much to easy delivery. As near as I have any memoranda, during thirty-two years' practice, my account stands as follows: Whole number of births, about 600; greatest number in one year, 114; greatest number in one month, 28; greatest number in one week, 9; greatest number in one day, by day-light, 3; greatest number in twenty-eight hours, 5; average yearly cases, 50; greatest distance traveled, 34 miles; number delivered with instruments, none; number of mothers lost, none; number of children stillborn, 4; number lost in birth, 1.

I believe this ends my report on this matter; and I can only say that I attribute all of my good luck to one principle, and that is that I never drug any of my patients at the time of delivery, and give them my utmost confidence that everything will come out right at the proper time, and that it will require patience and honest work on her part, and that the God of Nature never required of her any act that she was not gifted with the ability to perform.

Kensington.

National Association Appointments.

In the report of the proceedings of the late National Physio-Medical Convention, the names of the members of the Executive Committee of the Association were accidentally omitted. They are as follows:

J. Needham, Newcastle, Ind.
D. J. Jernigan, Dallas, Texas.
M. H. Carey, Wyoming, Iowa.
G. Hasty, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. F. Elliot, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. F. Tait, Galesburg, Ill.
W. W. Cook, Cincinnati, O.
J. A. Morehous, Portland, Ind.

Following are the names and addresses of the Chairmen of Sections, appointed by the Association to obtain reports from Physio-Medical physicians on the various branches of medical science, to be presented at the next annual meeting of the Association. (Please read the article entitled "Reports of Victories," in the last number of the Recorder.)

Theory and Practice—W. H. Cook, M. D., 80 W. Eighth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Surgery—Emanuel Anthony, M. D., 99 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Materia Medica—G. N. Davidson, M. D., Pendleton, Ind.

Obstetrics—Melville C. Keith, M. D., Lincoln, Neb.

Gynæcology—B. A. Wright, M. D. (at present), 73 Madison Street, Toledo, O.

Physiology—Johnson R. Blair, M. D., Yellow Creek, Stephenson County, Ill.

Chemistry—Wm. Wesley Cook, M. D., 80 W. Eighth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Pathology and Histology—J. Redding, M. D., Carthage, Ind.

Hygiene—W. A. Spurgeon, M. D., Muncie, Ind.

Microscopy—S. M. White, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Case of Gonorrheal Stricture.

BY C. W. COOK, M. D.

In the Recorder for June 1st I noticed an article by Prof. Tait, on gonorrheal stricture. A short time ago a similar case came to me, which had been the rounds of the doctors, and baffled the skill of the learned in Chicago and Indianapolis. I broke up the stricture by using a probe that would cause but little pain at first. Gave alteratives; and, three times a day, gave a pill of pulv. rhubarb in sufficient Venice turpentine to make a pill mass. In less than six months he was well.

Clarksville, Ind.

—In England the bicycle has become quite popular among professional men, physicians and clergymen in many places using it in making their calls.

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

DOCTORS IN NEW YORK.

New York City has 2,800 physicians registered, of whom 1,000 are "irregulars." No wonder, with such an amount of active competition, the "regular gentlemen are getting distressed about their *code*, and begin to show a willingness to counsel with homeopaths. The increase of physicians there is considerably greater than the increase of population. In 1881 there was one physician to every 514 of the population; now there is one doctor to 467 people.

TYPHOID FEVER FROM INFECTED MILK.

The rapidly accumulating record of typhoid epidemics, due to infected milk, has received another exemplification in the Mid-Warwickshire Sanitary District. Dr. George Wilson, the Health Officer, in reporting the outbreak, states that the customers supplied by the dealer from the infected milk was obtained were, fortunately, not numerous; and it was fortunate also that the early cases were reported. It was found, on inquiry, that the infected households obtained milk from a dealer in a neighboring village, who purchased his milk from an adjoining farm. The dealer himself had contracted the disease, and subsequently died of it, but the case was not reported; and, at the date of Dr. Wilson's visit, the son was also suffering from it. There was no case of illness at the farm from which the milk was purchased, and the well-water was free from pollution; but, at the milk-dealer's house, the well-water was found to be highly polluted, and this water was used to wash the cans if not to dilute the milk. The pump-handle was removed, and the milk-supply was stopped. Altogether, there were twelve cases, one of which proved fatal; but the further spread of the disease was at once checked. This outbreak is instructive, as Dr. Wilson observes, in showing the necessity of strict supervision of dairies; and it also illustrates the insufficiency of the Public Health Water Act to insure and protect a wholesome supply of water in districts which are not provided with urban by-laws; for, in this instance, the house was a new one. The well-water was found and certified to be good before the house was occupied; but, as the rural sanitary authority had no control over the building or the drainage, a cess-pool was constructed in close proximity to the well, a leakage from this led eventually to pollution of the well-water. This contaminated water was, no doubt, the cause of the milk-dealer's illness in the first instance; for the disease, being once originated on the premises, the well-water became specifically polluted with typhoid poison.—*British Medical Journal.*

NATURE PUNISHES A DOCTOR.

Dr. Cory, of St. Thomas' Hospital, says the *Medical Press*, who entertains the view that inoculation from a true Hunterian chancre is not possible, submitted himself to experiment with a view to testing the theory. After four times failing of success, he at length succeeded, a hard chancre on the arm being the result. Notwithstanding that the sore had been cut out, secondary and tertiary symptoms have followed in due course, and now we regret to say Dr. Cory is wholly incapacitated from regular work.

VALUE OF MIRTH.

But, aside from all this, mirth has an hygienic value that can be hardly overrated while our social life remains what the slavery of vices and dogmas has made it. Joy has been called the sunshine of the heart, yet the same sun that calls forth the flowers of a plant is also needed to expand its leaves and ripen its fruits; and without the stimulus of exhilarating pastimes perfect bodily health is as impossible as moral and mental vigor. And, as sure as a succession of uniform crops will exhaust the best soil, the daily repetition of a monotonous occupation will wear out the best man. Body and mind require an occasional change of employment, or else a liberal supply of fertilizing recreations, and this requirement is a factor whose omission often foils the arithmetic of our political economists. To the creatures of the wilderness affliction comes generally in the form of impending danger,—famine, or persistent persecution; and, under such circumstances, the modifications of the vital process seem to operate against its long continuance; well-wishing Nature sees her purpose defeated, and the vital energy flags, the sap of life runs to seed. On the same principle, an

existence of joyless drudgery seems to drain the springs of health, even at an age when they can draw upon the largest inner resources; hope, too, often baffled, at last withdraws her aid; the tongue may be attuned to chanting hymns of consolation, but the heart can not be deceived, and with its sinking pulse the strength of life ebbs away. Nine-tenths of our city children are literally starving for lack of recreation; not the means of life, but its object, civilization has defrauded them of; they feel a want which bread can only aggravate, for only hunger helps them to forget the misery of *ennui*. Their pallor is the sallow hue of a cellar-plant; they would be healthier if they were happier. I would undertake to cure a sickly child with fun and rye-bread sooner than with tidbits and tedium.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

PUERPERAL DIABETES.

A paper by Dr. Mathews Duncan was read before the Obstetrical Society of London, the author pointing out the distinction between the slight glycosuria of pregnant and suckling women and real diabetes, with its polyuria and large amounts of sugar. Physicians and surgeons were well aware of the dangers introduced into their cases by complication with diabetes. But the subject of diabetes complicating pregnancy and parturition had attracted almost no attention, and this probably arose from its rarity, which might be accounted for by the disease frequently destroying in women the sexual energies, as it is said to do in man. The author had collected twenty-two cases in fifteen women, and they demonstrated the great gravity of the complication as respects both mother and child. Of the twenty-two pregnancies (including those ending prematurely), four had a fatal result soon after delivery. In seven of nineteen pregnancies in fourteen women, the child, after reaching a viable age, died during pregnancy. In two the child was born feeble, and died in a few hours, making an unsuccessful issue in nine of nineteen pregnancies. The histories showed that diabetes may intervene on pregnancy; that it may occur only during pregnancy, being absent at other times; that it may cease with the cessation of pregnancy; that it may come on after parturition; that it may not come on in a pregnancy occurring after its cure. They showed that pregnancy may occur in a diabetic woman; that it may not be appreciably affected in its natural progress and termination by the disease; that it is very liable to be interrupted by the death of the fœtus.—*London Lancet.*

HYDRASTIA WITH BISMUTH.

A. B. Lyons, Detroit, writes as follows to *New Remedies:* In a recent number of your valued journal I noticed an inquiry with regard to liq. bismuth and hydrastia. I have before me a bottle so labeled, bearing the manufacturers' label, "Chapman, Green & Co., Manf. Pharmacists and Chemists, Chicago, Ill." It is stated to be "a solution of the double citrate of bismuth and hydrastia, adapted to the local treatment of mucous tissues. Each fluid drachm contains 2½ grains, 25 per cent. of which consists of hydrastia citrate." An examination of the liquid showed it to be a solution in water and glycerine of ammonia-citrate of bismuth, containing a trace,—and only a trace,—of some alkaloid, presumably hydrastine. This offers a confirmation of the correspondent, who declared the preparation to be nothing but liquor bismuth.

PHYSICIAN VS. DRUGGIST.

At Fonda, N. Y., a druggist put up a prescription for a patient, and the patient was nearly killed by it. The physician claimed that the prescription had been altered, and entered suit against the druggist for damages. On the trial, it appeared that the prescription called for one drachm of podophyllin; but the doctor claimed that he had written it one grain; that the druggist had altered it to cover up his mistake, and swore that it had been altered. The druggist swore that the prescription had not been altered, and two experts testified that no alteration had been made. It was also a question whether a druggist was justified in putting up a prescription in which he noticed a dangerous excess of any ingredient. Judge Langdon ruled that, if the prescription of a regular practicing physician is put up as written, the druggist is not responsible. The jury decided that the prescription had not been altered, and the action was dismissed.

QUINIA NOT ABORTIFACIENT.

In the *Maryland Medical Journal*, Dr. O. Manson claims that quinia will not endanger abortion, when used for malaria during pregnancy, as it is now commonly said to do. On the contrary, he says its judicious (!) use will prevent abortion. Abortion is common in all fevers, and quite so in acute malaria where no preparation of cinchona has been given. He used to have such cases in his practice, but has never observed them since he began using quinia for malaria during pregnancy.

MENTHOL.

This is a colorless crystalline substance, deposited in oil of peppermint when this is reduced to a very low temperature. It is being used for an outward application in facial and other neuralgias, toothache, lumbago, gastralgia, etc. It is commonly dissolved in alcohol (℥j to ℥ ss), and painted over the suffering parts several times a day, and the results are reported to be most excellent. It causes an agreeable cooling sensation; but, like the peppermint oil, is very unpleasant in the eyes.

DANGERS OF ATROPINE.

Dr. G. S. Ryerson, Toronto, reports to the New York *Medical Record* several cases in which he followed the ordinary allopathic plan of using a weak solution of atropia in the eyes. In one case but a single drop was used. In about half an hour the child was covered with an eruption resembling scarlet fever, "pupils dilated to the utmost, breathing quick, pulse hurried, throat dry and parched, difficulty of speaking, numbness of the extremities." He wanted to give a hypodermic of morphia, but concluded the mother was already sufficiently alarmed. The child recovered, and, of course, the doctor got paid for several visits made necessary by that *one drop* of weak atropia solution in the eye. Another child had a similar experience. An elderly woman was treated with the same article, and came out with the pupils dilated and fixed, and the accommodation muscles paralyzed, and they so remain. The doctor realizes that he was open to a suit for malpractice; but reports the cases, so that other physicians, if they get into trouble, may quote his cases as "authority" for this dangerous practice. This atropia (belladonna) is the great remedy among our homeopathic neighbors to prevent and cure scarlatina. *Reason:* It poisons the blood, and causes a rash and sore throat similar to scarlatina.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—Cholera has appeared in Egypt. The authorities refuse full information; but the malady is thus far on its periodical march around the world.

— The rage for following some new term in medicine has many ludicrous examples. Since the sad death of President Garfield, it has run on blood-poisoning. The latest is the dignified report, in a prominent medical jonrnal, that a lady putting down a carpet ran a tack into one of her fingers, "and died of blood-poisoning." This is equal to the learned technicality of calling a plain cholera-morbus by the title "idio pathic emeto-catharsis."

To the Reader.

THE RECORDER has been sent to quite a number of persons who have not subscribed to it. We wanted them to see the kind of journal we were publishing. We now ask them to subscribe for it. It costs money to publish; and journals can not be *given away*, any more than can books or drugs or groceries, or other articles. If you who read this are not now a subscriber, we ask you to become one. If you do not do so, we of course must conclude that you do not want the future visits of the RECORDER.

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REX MAGNUS *does absolutely preserve* meat, game, poultry, fish, milk, cream, butter, eggs, vegetable juices and fluid extracts in their natural state, in all seasons and climates, perfectly fresh and sweet, and for any reasonable time, while at the same time it ripens and make meats better.

Solid Scientific Testimony.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the well-known Chemist, and for more than twenty-five years identified with the Scientific Department of Yale College, furnishes the following report concerning Rex Magnus:

"My tests of thirty-five days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, etc., bought in open market, have certainly been severe, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, *have accomplished all claimed for them.* So far as I have yet learned, *they are the*

ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE,

and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House, *I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly-taken from the refrigerator of the hotel.* The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, *were all as good as I have ever eaten.*"

"Rex Magnus is *safe, tasteless, pure,*" and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it *no more harmful than common salt.*"

Invisible Agents of Disease.

It is well known to the medical profession, and to scientists generally, that there exist in the air, myriads of reproductive organisms, representing the lowest forms of vegetable and animal life. They are abundant at all seasons, but more especially during the hottest part of the year. These sporules and germs, as algæ, fungi, torulae, bacteria, vibrios, etc, though invisible to the naked eye, are now recognized as not only the great cause of fermentative changes, putrefaction and decay, but they are also regarded as the prolific source of the inflammatory and purulent diseases. The "septic" or putrefactive changes in animal and vegetable matter, are generally due to these invisible agents, which precede and accompany chemical action.

So Simple a Child Can Use.

REX MAGNUS is a simple and harmless combination of antiseptices and performs its work by destroying or holding in check these minute organisms. It is perfect in construction and always successful in use when applied according to the directions, which are so simple that a child can follow them. It is compounded on strictly scientific principles from pure and harmless ingredients, directly with a view to the uses for which it is intended.

How to Get it.

The proprietors of this great discovery are desirous that it should be thoroughly investigated by the medical profession throughout the country and will send *a sample pound free to every physician* who will agree to test it.

It is a great auxiliary of Health. Composed as it is of perfectly pure ingredients, it will not injure the most delicate system, and by counteracting the principles of decay and putrefaction it renders the food wholesome and healthful. It is therefore a great boon to invalids not only for this reason but because it also

Destroys Any Hidden Germs

of diseases and averts the dangers which would arise from their being taken into the weak and enfeebled system.

There have been at different times several worthless mixtures offered to the public, which have pretended to accomplish this great result, but they have signally failed. This is probable because their projectors have tried to preserve everything with one compound. A really scientific man would know better than this.

Different Brands Necessary.

The various kinds of food differ in their nature, character and component parts, and for their sure and safe preservation different antiseptics are required. Prof. Humiston has kept this point in view, and for the various classes of food the company makes nine different preparations or brands of REX MAGNUS. They do not claim that what is designed for one thing will preserve another, nor do they claim for any of their preparations any more than they will perform.

Medical Indorsement.

It receives the unqualified indorsement of medical men of all schools wherever it has been brought to their notice. As a sample we append the remarks of three physicians who were present at the banquet above referred to:

"I particularly endeavored to detect the taste of any foreign substance," said Dr. C. A. Binsley, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, and Health Officer of New Haven, "but could not do so. I know of no other agent that will do what REX MAGNUS has done, *i. e.*, save meats and still be harmless and tasteless. I thought I could detect the treated chicken, *but I was mistaken.*"

Dr. A. E. Winchell, a distinguished physician of New Haven, and also a member of the Board of Health, said: "I could detect nothing objectionable, and the meats served at the New Haven House dinner were excellent. Oysters, which I ate later, that had been preserved by REX MAGNUS twenty-eight days, were simply luscious. It is a remarkably successful and useful combination."

Dr. B. H. Cheney (homœopathist), a member of the Board of Health, remarked, "I was both surprised and delighted. The beef was excellent, and I couldn't tell it from any other beef; nor could I taste the preservative in it or any of the meats."

Names and Prices.

The various brands and their retail prices are as follows: "Viandine," for preserving meats, poultry, fish and game, 50c. per lb "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, fish, etc., 50c. per lb. "Pearl," for cream, $1 per lb. "Snow Flake," for milk, butter and cheese, 50c. per lb. "Queen," for eggs, $1 per lb. "Aqua Vitae," for medical purposes and for keeping fluid extracts, $1 per lb. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Mold" and "Anti Fly," 50c. each.

The Humiston Food Preserving Co.,

72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

V.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.
CINCINNATI, O.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

Wholesale Dealers in Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

WHOLESALE RATES.

***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

WM. F. TAIT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Galesburg, Ill.

Especial attention given to surgery. I am prepared to go abroad under suitable circumstances, in consultations and for surgical operations.

WM. H. COOK, MD.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

80 W. 8th Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city, and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

SURGICAL

AND

Dental Instruments!

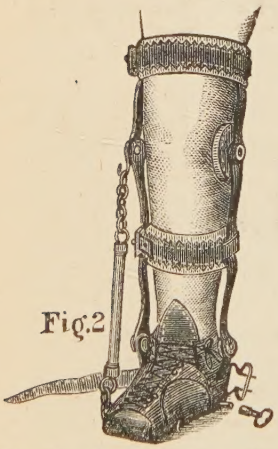


Fig. 2

No 71 West Sixth Street,

Between Walnut and Vine, - - Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

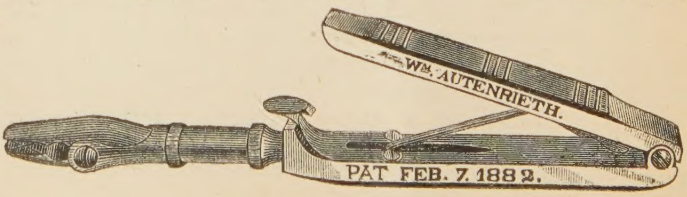
Pocket Cases, Amputating Cases, Obstetrical Instruments,

Eye Cases, Dental Forceps

And Instruments,

Aspirators, Stethoscopes,

And Everything Needed For the Surgeon.



PEPSIN.

E. SCHEFFER, - - - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures by his Improved Method

SACCHARATED PEPSIN

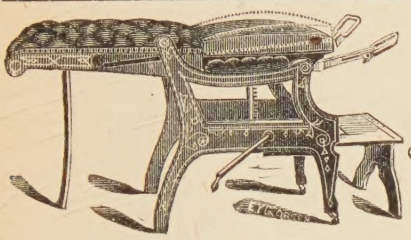
Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

A very active and palatable medicine, containing4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.



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GYNECOLOGICAL

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OCULIST CHAIRS.

(Patented Jan. 10th and Aug. 8th, 1882.)

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GEO. W. ARCHER & CO.,

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☞ **Send for Descriptive Price List, and state where you saw this Advertisement.**

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Established 1837.

MAX WOCHER & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

105 West Sixth Street, - - - - - - Cincinnati, O.

(Ohio Medical College Building.)

OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches, and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.

APPARATUSES

For all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.

An experience of over forty years as a practical instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

H. M. MERRELL. FRANK R. MERRELL.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES.

CINCINNATI, March, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—During the past year we have devoted our attention entirely to supplying ALL THE WANTS OF PHYSICIANS. The result of our experiment has been so favorable that we are induced to increase our efforts in this direction. A very large number of physicians have indorsed our efforts with their patronage, and have expressed their more than satisfaction with our goods and prices. Our aim is to

Supply the Physicians with Everything

Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

We supply nothing but First-Class Goods,

And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS,
RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS,
SPECIFIC MEDICINES, MEDICINAL WINES,
SYRUPS, ELIXIRS,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
CHEMICAL WARE of our own importation,
SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,
AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.

H. M. MERRELL & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

—— AND DEALERS IN ——

PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES

134 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.